

### REMARKS

Applicants have canceled claims 44-48 and added new claims 101-113, support for which may be found in the specification at pages 26-35 and in Figures 2-28. Claims 101-113 are currently pending. Reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested.

### ELECTION/RESTRICTION

Applicants submit that new generic claim 101 is allowable. As a result, applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and reverse the withdrawal of the non-elected species.

### 35 U.S.C. § 112, First Paragraph

The Examiner has rejected now canceled claims 44, 45, and 47 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey the claimed invention to one skilled in the art or in the alternative as not being enabled by the specification. Applicants respectfully submit that new claims 101-113 overcome these rejections.

In particular, Applicants have added new generic claim 101 which defines the “aryl oxazolidinone” starting material as including a specific core structure and a specific substituent pattern of a limited number of substituents, e.g., Q<sub>1</sub>, Q<sub>2</sub>, and R<sub>2</sub>-R<sub>6</sub>. The claimed method includes the steps of attaching the specific aryl oxazolidinones to resins and functionalizing the Q<sub>2</sub> groups at the 4<sup>th</sup> position on the phenyl to produce the specific R<sub>1</sub> substituents in formula 1b, e.g., C(O)NR<sub>7</sub>R<sub>8</sub>, C(O)OR<sub>9</sub>, C(O)R<sub>10</sub>, SR<sub>11</sub>, S(O)<sub>2</sub>R<sub>11</sub>, S(O)R<sub>11</sub>, NR<sub>12</sub>R<sub>13</sub>, 2-oxazolyl, 2-aminothiazolyl, and CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sub>18</sub>R<sub>19</sub>.

Regarding the step of attaching the aryl oxazolidinone to the resin, Applicants submit that the azide can be reacted with a variety of functional groups on the resin. See, for example, the description at pages 63 and 64 of the specification. As a result, one skilled in the art, given the azide starting material and the commercially available resins, would be able to use standard chemical coupling schemes to attach the aryl oxazolidinone directly to the commercial resin or to

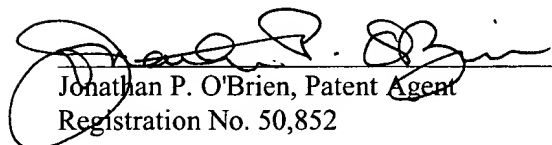
first functionalize the resin to provide a derivatized resin which would react with the azide.

Based upon the specific structures recited in the claims, as well as the detailed description of exemplary methods for making libraries of compounds of formula 1b at pages 26-35, 63, and 64, and in Figures 2-28, one skilled in the art would be able to make and use the invention recited in claims 101-113.

35 U.S.C. § 112, Second Paragraph

The Examiner has also rejected now canceled claims 44, 45, and 47 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph as being indefinite. As discussed above, Applicants new claims 101-113 recite specific starting material aryl oxazolidinones having specific Q<sub>2</sub> which require specific chemical functionalization to produce the specific R<sub>1</sub> substituents in formula 1b, e.g., C(O)NR<sub>7</sub>R<sub>8</sub>, C(O)OR<sub>9</sub>, C(O)R<sub>10</sub>, SR<sub>11</sub>, S(O)<sub>2</sub>R<sub>11</sub>, S(O)R<sub>11</sub>, NR<sub>12</sub>R<sub>13</sub>, 2-oxazolyl, 2-aminothiazolyl, and CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sub>18</sub>R<sub>19</sub>.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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